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3. The tank battalion was equipped with 31 T-34/85 tanks, 3 two-axle armored scout cars, 62 tank machine guns, with two to each tank, 3 light machine guns with the reconnaissance platoon of the fourth company, 54 submachine guns, and 10 carbines. Of the 31 tanks, 25 were placed in reserve, while 6 served as driving school vehicles.

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4. Motor vehicles of the regiment included 20 H-3-A trucks, 15 ZIS trucks, 25 phenomenon personnel carriers, 3 ambulances, 1 commander's map car, 1 jeep, 1 three-axle H-5 tank truck with trailer, 1 two-axle ZIS tank truck with trailer, 1 three-axle H-5 workshop truck, 2 two-axle H-3-A workshop truck, 1 BMW sedan, and 2 BMW 500 motorcycles. ¹
5. A field exercise with infantry practicing attack and defense under tank support was held in the Jaegerbrueck area in June 1953. Units involved included elements of the Kommando Schule, the third rifle battalion, a battery of the artillery battalion and 3 T-34/85 tanks of the tank battalion. All officers of the three mechanized regiments witnessed the practice which was completed with addresses by an unidentified general and division commander Colonel Weiss who approved of the exercise. The first tank-gun practice with live ammunition was conducted by tank commanders and tank gunners with four driving-school vehicles in Jaegerbrueck on 23 June 1953. Three shots had to be fired at practice targets of a distance of 1,200 meters. The task was accomplished when one hit was scored. Seventy-eight percent of the participants of the tank battalion met the requirements. After 17 June, all talks about the maneuver planned for August 1953 had stopped.
6. Ten percent of the EM were of the 1921 through 1931 class and 90 of the 1932 through 1935 class; 90 percent came from Saxony-Anhalt, 5 from Saxony and 5 from Thuringia; 10 percent were reliable Communists, 90 percent against the regime.
7. On the morning of 18 June, Unit Karpin was alerted. Although the whole first company of the tank battalion was on furlough, nobody was called back. Motor vehicles were recruited during the day and the sentries were reinforced. When the first company returned on 23 June, the soldiers wore civilian clothes and carried their uniform in the suitcase. The officer for interior duty of the tank battalion declared after 23 June that everybody could report who was sick. Three sick men were discharged from the tank battalion in late July. General Doelling from the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin arrived in Karpin after the firing practice in Jaegerbrueck on 29 June. He wanted to hear the soldiers' concerns and discuss their problems. After an address by Major Franke, General Doelling mentioned that the recruiting campaign for the KVP has temporarily stopped and that the KVP must be stabilized. He further stated that the 17 June was set up by agents and spies from the West; that the KVP will not be reduced; and that only those could expect their discharge that have faithfully served for 3 years and more and those who were sick. There should be a better cooperation and spirit of training among the KVP. ²

1. Comment. [redacted] the organization of the regiment as mentioned here corresponds to that of May 1953. However, the then personnel strength was between 1,600 and 1,800 men, while the present report lists about 1,400 men.
2. Comment. No clear information has yet been received on the future development of the KVP. Other reports tended to indicate that a 20-percent decrease of the personnel strength will be carried through. It is believed that, resultant from the political situation, the stop in the development will be used to stabilize the units.

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